

KING EDWARD
IN GAY PAREE

Half a Million People Swarmed
in the Streets.

BUT FEW DISCORDANT CRIES
EFFUSIVE WELCOME TO HIS
BRITISH MAJESTY.

Paris, May 1.—King Edward arrived here this afternoon and was accorded a hearty reception by republican France. His majesty's train arrived at the Dauphine railway station by President Loubet and the chief officers of staff, and his drive through the avenue of the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysees presented a succession of brilliant spectacles. Everywhere the populace gave the king an enthusiastic greeting. King Edward showed the keenest appreciation of French good will. Only scattered shouts of "Fashoda" and "Kruiser" were heard, and they were lost in the tremendous volume of demonstrative approval. Vast crowds filled the boulevards from the early hours, people struggling to gain vantage points along the route to be followed by the royal procession. On the square fronting the railroad station was a surging mass of humanity. A detachment of the First Cuirassiers kept the crowds from the front of the station was draped with crimson and gold hangings, and the interior was festooned with garlands. On the balcony was stationed the band of the Republican Guard.

President Loubet was surrounded by the cabinet ministers, the presidents of the senate and the chamber of deputies, the grand commander of the Legion of Honor, the military and naval dignitaries and the diplomatic corps.

"God Save the King." As the train entered the station the trumpets sounded a royal salute, and the band played "God Save the King." King Edward descended from his car and advanced slowly toward the crowd, waving and saluting. He wore the scarlet uniform of a British field marshal, his chapeau with plumes, and a sword with white plumes and his breast adorned with various insignia, including the cross of the Legion of Honor. President Loubet stepped forward and grasped the king's hands. The meeting between the sovereign and the president was cordial and friendly. Mr. Loubet welcomed the king to France, and the king expressed his thanks for the splendid manifestation in his honor.

King Edward and the members of his party entered state carriages with gorgeous equipages, drawn by four horses, and escorted by a regiment of Cuirassiers, drove to the British embassy. The royal procession was met through the beautiful rendezvous of the Bois de Boulogne and the Avenue des Champs Elysees, arched with chestnut trees in full leaf, and the clouds which marked the earlier part of the day had broken up, and the sun came forth.

Half a Million Spectators. The avenues were filled with solid ranks of dragoons, cuirassiers, horse artillery, field batteries and infantry, guns, helmets and other trappings of war. The royal procession was met through the beautiful rendezvous of the Bois de Boulogne and the Avenue des Champs Elysees, arched with chestnut trees in full leaf, and the clouds which marked the earlier part of the day had broken up, and the sun came forth.

At the Arc de Triomphe the scene was majestic—long, shimmering lines of soldiery and a forest of waving banners, with blaring brass and rolling drums and succeeding bands taking up "God Save the King." The president and the king were continuously acclaimed as they passed through the lines of soldiery. Among the populace occasionally discordant shouts were heard, but the prevailing sentiment was strongly friendly.

King Edward alighted at the British embassy on the Rue du Faubourg St. Honore, where apartments had been prepared for him, including a throne room furnished from the art treasures of the Borgias palace. The house was transformed into a palace, the royal standard of Great Britain was raised.

The Rue du Faubourg de Honore was densely packed, and the crowds continuously acclaimed his majesty. Visits Exchanged. After a brief rest at the embassy, King Edward proceeded with an escort to the Elysee palace, where he was received by the president. They remained together alone for some time. When the king was on his way to the Elysee the crowds continued their friendly manifestations.

Paris today was open up to elaborate festive, the government encouraging festive similar to those of the 14th of July. The boulevards were ablaze with color, floral arches and artistic devices symbolical of royalty. Many American flags were displayed and the United States consul was gay with bunting. Street amusements and dancing were proceeding everywhere, and the people were merry and merrymakers. Tonight the city of Paris presented a fairy-like spectacle. The facade of the opera house was aglow with a myriad lights, the towers of Vendome were crowned with light, and along the boulevards arches supported flaming crowns and other devices welcoming King Edward. The thoroughfares of the city were blocked with a good-natured crowd.

President Loubet proceeded to the British embassy at 8 o'clock and escorted the king throughout the illuminated streets to the Elysee. The king caused to witness the presentation of "Autre Danger." The entire theatre was occupied by invited guests of the government, and the king and queen made up of the foremost men and women of France. Upon arriving at the theatre King Edward paused in the foyer to chat with Prince Murat and other old friends. The audience rose to its feet as the king and the president entered the presidential box on the right. King Edward wore evening dress and seemed keenly to enjoy the performance.

NO TRUTH IN REPORT. Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 1.—There is no truth in the report that fifteen of the crew of the British cruiser Falas were killed and a number wounded in a riot here last Tuesday. There have been no disorders here lately.

ASSETS SMALL. Omaha, Neb., May 1.—David L. Brock, a prominent real estate broker of Lincoln, today filed in the federal court a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, placing his liabilities at \$283,712 with nominal assets.

FRIARS ARRESTED. Marseilles, May 1.—The barricaded monastery of the Carmelites here today was taken by the police, who arrested the friars and their sympathizers within the building.

ONE MONTH TOO EARLY
Advices From Mackay Warn

Prospectors of Heavy Snow-fall in the Mountains.

(Special to The Herald.) Mackay, Ida., May 1.—District court is in session at Challis this week, and several important cases have been disposed of. James Walker, charged with cattle stealing, was found guilty. Sentence has not been passed by Judge Stevens.

The case of the state vs. Dr. Huston, charged with the crime of manslaughter, was dismissed. The case grew out of alleged criminal carelessness and neglect in the practice of his profession, by reason of which death resulted to a patient.

A motion for a new trial in the celebrated Lost river water suit is now being argued to the court. This case involves the right of about 700 ranchers and others to take water from Lost river.

The new White Knob air compressor and boiler have been set and tested and the compressor will be put into active service. The company is increasing the number of men on the hill and also at the smelter.

Several prospecting parties have recently gone through Mackay bound for Loon creek, but from all reports they will have a hard time getting in, as much snow yet remains in the hills. A foot of snow fell here yesterday, and it is reasonable to suppose that twice this amount fell in the mountains. It is a month too early for any snow to fall for the upper country on any kind of an expedition.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES. Receipts and Expenditures and Circulation. Washington, May 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of April 1903, the total receipts were \$4,123,100 and the expenditures \$4,123,100. The surplus for the month was \$1,563,256. Customs receipts showed an increase for the month of \$1,640,000, and internal revenue receipts a decrease of \$1,000,000. For the ten months of the present fiscal year, the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$35,494,646.

The monthly circulation statement issued by the post office shows that at the close of business April 30, 1903, the circulation of newspapers was \$29,151,728, an increase for the year of \$4,164,329 and for the month of \$2,422,021. The circulation of the United States bonds was \$2,422,021, an increase for the year of \$2,422,021, and for the month of \$2,422,021. The circulation of the United States bonds was \$2,422,021, an increase for the year of \$2,422,021, and for the month of \$2,422,021.

LAW OF INHERITANCE.
Important Decision Rendered in the
California Courts.

San Francisco, May 1.—Mrs. Cornelia McGee, who died last year, was declared by Judge Murasky to be entitled to the share in her husband's fortune which Alice Boalt Tevis, the little daughter of the late Hugh Tevis, when she died on Jan. 15 of this year, The Mercantile Trust company, which had the estate in trust during her lifetime, sued Mrs. Tevis to settle the question as to whether the property under its control passed to her or to her young son, Hugh.

The court declared the widow's claim to the estate to be the more valid and awarded the same accordingly. The decision was a test of the laws of inheritance of California and the court's decision practically disincorporates a posthumous son where a father had no special provision for him in his will.

EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE. People Greatly Alarmed, But No Damage Was Done. Lima, Peru, May 1.—Reports of seismic disturbances at Arica, Chile, have been received here. Yesterday the weather was cold and rainy. At 10 o'clock last night a violent hurricane swept over the city and lasted until 4 o'clock this morning. Streets were thrown down by the force of the wind. At 10 o'clock this morning a strong earthquake shock was felt here. This was followed by a second windstorm of greater violence than the first. The atmosphere became hot and suffocating, and clouds of dust drifted over the city. The people of Arica were greatly alarmed, and the business houses closed their doors. The disturbances are supposed to be due to the eruption of the neighboring volcano of Huallata.

HEDGES' DEATH WAS THE RESULT OF ACCIDENT. San Francisco, May 1.—The death of Daniel T. Hedges, formerly a promoter and millionaire of Sioux City, was reported by the coroner's jury as the result of a fall from a horse. The coroner's jury found that Hedges was beyond aid and died shortly after.

SECRETARY LOEB ILL. Had Mountain Fever and Went Back to Work Too Soon. St. Louis, May 1.—It was at first feared that William Loeb, secretary to the president, who is ill at the Southern hotel, was seriously ill. Dr. Behrens, the house physician, said the patient would be able to leave Sunday for Albuquerque, N. M., to join President Roosevelt. The secretary was ill with mountain fever, and he arrived at St. Louis Wednesday afternoon. He was taken to the Southern hotel and remained in bed for several days.

PHILIP WATKINS AGAIN AT LIBERTY. Billings, Mont., May 1.—Philip Watkins, for whom there were inquiries from the federal court at Helena today of forgery. He is said to have left bad checks in every large city of the country. His doings here were evidently getting on the nerves of the authorities, and he was secured with, together with the expenses attending his apprehension and trial, and no one appeared against him.

SLAUGHTER OF SHEEP. Billings, Mont., May 1.—News from Park county today said that a band of sheep belonging to the Cattleman here today was taken by the police, who arrested the friars and their sympathizers within the building.

SAINT LOUIS. Late Waking. Second Day of Dedicatory Exercises Was Tame. DINNER TO THE DIPLOMATS. SITE OF STATE BUILDINGS WILL BE DEDICATED TODAY.

St. Louis, Mo., May 1.—"International day" at the exposition was carried out as originally planned, but there were numerous delays that brought the conclusion of the exercises about three hours later than was originally intended to Princeton, N. J.

The breakfast to the diplomats was apparently greatly enjoyed by the 200 people who participated. At the conclusion of the meal President Francis proposed a toast to the foreign representatives, "whose presence indicates the friendliness of their governments and their good wishes towards the Louisiana Purchase exposition."

President Cleveland will leave for home tomorrow morning, going directly to Princeton, N. J. Following the exercises in the liberal arts building tomorrow the site of each state building will be dedicated. The dedications will take place at about the same time, the exercises being in the hands of the various state representatives. The dedications will be given by the band, the Spanish minister, Senor Don Emilio de Ojeda, spoke for Spain.

The Day's Exercises. St. Louis awoke at a late hour this morning as the dedicatory exercises yesterday were so prolonged that it was 2 o'clock in the morning before thousands of people were able to reach the site of the exercises.

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FAIRLY ACTIVE

Commercial Reports on the
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COMMISSION HOUSES REPORT
ONLY A FAIR TRADE.

New York, May 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say: At the leading cities high temperature has stimulated the distribution of desirable merchandise at retail, but dry goods jobbers and commission houses report only a fair trade. Trading in different branches is active except some hesitancy at textile mills. In iron and steel, footwear, furniture, harness and clothing there is little machinery. Structural work is vigorously prosecuted and supplies of building material are not allowed to accumulate.

Mercantile payments are fairly prompt, yet there is less disposition to anticipate payments for a cash discount than occurred last year. Railroad earnings for April were 13.2 per cent larger than last year, and 2.6 per cent over the corresponding week of 1902.

Owing to the inadequate supply of orders, idle machinery is no longer exceptional at wooden mills, yet western holders of raw wool refuse to make any concessions, and the future course of prices is becoming uncertain.

Failures are 203, against 186 last week, 212 the previous week, and 225 the corresponding week last year. In Canada 13, against 15 last week, 16 the preceding week, and 17 last year.

Bradstreet's Report. Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Weather conditions and labor disturbances, actual or threatened, have temporarily unsettling elements in the trade and industrial situation this week, but great basic elements, such as general business and crop conditions, remain largely favorable. Cold weather and snow in the west have checked farm work, interfering with retail distribution and retarded recovers.

Wholesale trade is seasonably quiet, though some sharp contrasts are shown in different branches. The pig iron market is generally dull, with prices weakened, but steel and tinplate continue to move up. In the textile trade, the strike of Lowell cotton goods employees still continues, while the abnormal condition of prices checks large operations. Raw material is lower, largely in sympathy with the general market, and the outward movement of corn in increasing, but exports of flour this week are smaller than last week and this week.

Lead was marked down 30 cents per ton, and tin was 10 cents. Both at home and abroad, but silver has reached the highest price in two years, owing to the recent purchases for the Philippine coinage, and prospects of currency reform in Mexico.

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Des Moines, Ia., May 1.—Inquiry at the United States express company's division office in this city leads to the announcement that the amount stolen packages in 1902, 165 in 1901, 153 in 1900 and 164 in 1899; in Canada for the week ending April 30, 13, against 15 last week and 22 in this week a year ago.

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their homes. As a consequence they were somewhat tardy in coming up for the round of the second day's festivities.

The official programme today was designated as "International Day," it being set aside for the dedication of the foreign buildings. The members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of foreign governments and other official guests assembled at the St. Louis club at 10.30 a. m. and were driven from there to the exposition grounds. The carriages during the drive were arranged in strict accordance with the rules of diplomatic precedence, and once the line was formed, the carriages, escorted by four troops of regular cavalry, moved rapidly toward the fair grounds, where a breakfast was served on their arrival at 12.15 o'clock. The New York provisional member, resident in new dress uniforms, was drawn up in Forest park, and as the line of carriages passed along, the troops were reviewed by Governor Odell.

Diplomats Made Speeches. Although the hour set for the commencement of the day's exercises was 12.15 o'clock, the New York provisional member, resident in new dress uniforms, was drawn up in Forest park, and as the line of carriages passed along, the troops were reviewed by Governor Odell.

It was late when the assembly, called to order by Corwin H. Spender, chairman of the exposition committee on ceremonies. After the invocation by Rev. Carl Gustafson of St. Louis, Mr. Spender introduced as president of the day John M. Thurston.

Mr. Spender then introduced President Francis of the exposition, who extended the greetings of the exposition to the representatives of foreign governments.

After the rendition of a selection by the Marine band of Washington, the ambassador of France to the United States, replied to President Francis. Following the "Hallelujah Chorus" from the "Messiah," which was given by the band, the Spanish minister, Senor Don Emilio de Ojeda, spoke for Spain.

The exercises were closed by benediction by Rev. Samuel J. Nicolls, and as the distinguished guests left the hall a salute of 101 guns was fired. The only feature of the evening was the display of fireworks.

United States Consul Fined and Ordered Sent to Prison. Solingen, Rhenish Prussia, May 1.—United States Consul Lander was fined \$100 for disorderly conduct in the court room, where he was present as a witness. Mr. Lander protested that he was a United States official and could not be fined in a German court. He was, however, sentenced to one day's arrest, or continued disorderly behavior.

In the remark the court saw a gross misdemeanor and fined the American consul \$75. After several evasive answers Mr. Lander refused to give any further testimony, whereupon the court sentenced him to one day's arrest. Lander protested against this, asserting that as a United States official he could not be sentenced by a German court.

Before steps were taken to arrest Mr. Lander, he left the court room and went to Elberfeld to see the president of the court. He returned to the court room, but the Solingen court not to molest the consul further, and to order an investigation. During the case today, the presiding judge, Herr Dittman, the presiding judge, said that he was not a German.

NO CLUE TO THE PERPETRATORS OF THE EXPRESS ROBBERY AT BRITT, IA. The store is a bowling alley, and it is believed the noise from this deadened the noise made by the robbers when they held up Peterson and compelled him to open the express packages. Peterson, in his description of the two men, declares they were 50 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches tall, and had a fair complexion. Not a trace had entered the town from the time of the robbery until Peterson was captured. The whole thing is shrouded in the deepest mystery.

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